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accuracy and fulness of detail that will always render this a welcome and all but indispensable work to the careful student of Lutheranism in America.

WELLS, CHARLES L. *Manual of Early Ecclesiastical History to 476 A.D.* Sewanee, Tenn.: The University Press at the University of the South, 1912. xxxv+250 pages. \$1.50.

The University Press at Sewanee is publishing a series of volumes intended to meet the theological needs of the Protestant Episcopal clergy in America. This volume is one in that series. It is elementary, well arranged, concise, and clear. Practically all the subjects that were prominent in the first five centuries receive attention, with the Protestant Episcopal interpretation of them. Yet it would not be fair to say that the book is narrowly sectarian, because most of the contents display the actual historical events which are fundamental in the early history of the Christian church. At the end of the treatment of each subject a representative bibliography is given, so that the reader who wishes to follow up the matter can get all points of view. The book then, we believe, has a general interest.

MENKE-GLÜCKERT. *Die Geschichtschreibung der Reformation und Gegenreformation.* Leipzig: Heinrichsche Buchhandlung, 1912. 152 pages. M. 4.50.

The author's fundamental conviction is that history is the portraiture of life and so, like life itself, no boundaries can be imposed upon it. When we stand at the end of one period we are already in the entrance of a new period. In the same indivisible moment old conceptions die and new ones come pressing in. Any competent writer with such a conception of history is sure to say something worth while.

The purpose of the author is to present Bodin and the founding of historical methodology through Keckermann. Bodin has the honor of being the first Frenchman who took an interest in the philosophy of history. His *Historic Method* was published in 1566, and as a pioneer work has had a far-reaching influence. Keckermann was born in 1571 or 1573 and died in 1609. His work *De natura et proprietatibus historiae*, was published the year after his death. Bodin was a jurist; Keckermann was a philosopher and theologian. Around the two important works of these two men Menke-Glückert with fine insight has grouped the ideas of the great writers of the Reformation and counter-Reformation, such as Melancthon, Luther, Carion, Sleidans and others. The result is a very illuminating and valuable contribution to historical methodology which can be appreciated only by a careful reading of the book.

HERMELINK, HEINRICH. *Reformation und Gegenreformation.* Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1911. 316 pages. M. 5.

This is the third part of the *Student's Handbook of Church History*. It is a remarkably compact and clear presentation of practically all the important events during the period of the Reformation. The volume is nearly equally divided between the Reformation and the counter-Reformation. Elaborate bibliographies are given, the relations of the Reformation to general history are concisely stated, the presuppositions or events leading to the great movement are briefly reviewed, and the whole vast and varied collection is systematically arranged, so that there is no danger of the student getting lost in the labyrinth. We do not know of a more satisfactory introduction to this great upheaval about which the last word will never be written.